

9/22/78 [2]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 18 pp., re: Intelligence Legislation OPENED	7/19/78 8/13/83	A
Memo	Henry Owen to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 5 pp., re: IMF Quota Increase 1 p. declared per RAC NKC-126-14-24-1-9, 6/12/13	9/22/78	A
Memo	Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 3 pp., re: Defense Spending to NATO	9/21/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File, 9/22/78 [2] Box 102

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/22/78

The Vice President

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Zbig Brzezinski

TITLE I

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

~~SECRET~~THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4096

~~SECRET~~

7.19.78

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

SUBJECT: Title I of S. 2525

Fritz -
Please comment
Expedite
J.C.

Based on our August 17 discussion, I referred back to the SCC the eleven Title I intelligence legislation issues that remained after the group's initial discussion. The SCC, through its Legislative Charters Working Group, has reduced to five the number of issues that still require your consideration.

In returning the eleven issues to the SCC, I called attention to your general guidance on S.2525 that approval not be given to provisions that are excessively detailed, specific, or an intrusion into your duties and responsibilities, and instructed that significant deviations from E. O. 12036, unless more general than the order, must be justified as demonstrable improvements. Stricter adherence to this guidance resolved a number of differences. The provisions of Title I involving restrictions on intelligence activities are being considered by the SCC in conjunction with a new Title II that will cover all restrictions topics.

Status, Role and Authority of the DNI

Title I would create a Director of National Intelligence (DNI) with responsibilities and authorities significantly greater than your E. O. 12036. The SCC has, therefore, recast the DNI to resemble more closely the executive order model. The four issues that remain either were raised by an SCC member or were not addressed in the E. O. Where possible, I have indicated the positions of the individual SCC members. However, because of Stan Turner's personal involvement in these issues, some SCC members chose to abstain rather than cast a negative vote.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY Zbigniew Brzezinski
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 5B(2)
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Imp. to Det.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

~~SECRET~~

PER 4/12/84 BY NSA DATE 7-2-93

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: BOB LIPSHUTZ

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: FARMER MEMO RE OVERSIGHT ISSUES IN TITLE I OF S. 2525

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1000 AM SATURDAY 22 JUL 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

7/24
M/T/W in Am sec
90 to Sec Team, expected
w/ David Aaron and

MON

7/31 - Tuesday with day, it should
be here already.
41 was call to me

8/1 - Aaron sent sec minutes
to TSC for comment.
Whole package expected
back on 8/1 - Paul
I'll follow up

8/4 - still w/ RSC & Aaron

? NSC
comment

8/7 - TSC memo
to Aaron today/Tues.

ID 783704

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: BOB LIPSHUTZ

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

JIM MCINTYRE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: FARMER MEMO RE OVERSIGHT ISSUES IN TITLE I OF S. 2525

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RECK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1000 AM SATURDAY 22 JUL 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

7/26/78

Re. this memo

Please hold

until it can be sent in to the President along with a

memo from Z.B. covering this and related matters; that should be ready by first of next week.

2/2

ID 783704.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUL 78

RECEIVED

FOR ACTION: BOB LIPSHUTZ

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

JIM MCINTYRE JUL 20 12:49

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EISENSTAT

SUBJECT: FARMER MEMO RE OVERSIGHT ISSUES IN TITLE I OF S. 2525

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1000 AM SATURDAY 22 JUL 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: (x) I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

The majority of the SCC appeared to desire a brief IOB charter that recognized the need to protect the President's discretion in its size, use, and composition. Tom Farmer's draft appears to conform to expressed SCC views, and OMB would favor its inclusion in S. 2525.

Jayne (action)
Cutter
Nichols
Harris
Frey
Sullivan/Donohue

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

THOMAS L. FARMER, CHAIRMAN

SUBJECT:

Oversight Issues in Title I of S.2525

I. BACKGROUND

An issue raised by SCC consideration of Title I of S.2525 is whether the Administration should support the Senate suggestion that the Intelligence Oversight Board be a statutory body and if so, which aspects of the IOB function should be spelled out in the statute.

The SCC decided that three alternatives would be presented for your consideration: (1) omitting the IOB from the statute altogether; (2) a brief vague reference to oversight within the Executive Branch; and (3) a more substantive, streamlined version of the language in S.2525 which would, however, include those elements that are essential to an effective and credible oversight body.

The Attorney General, Deputy Secretary of State and the IOB urge adoption of alternative three and therefore propose the following language for this part of Title I. (Lipshutz and OMB have seen the proposed language and indicate no objection.) The IOB provision in its entirety would read:

Sec. 151. (a) The President shall appoint a board to be known as the Intelligence Oversight Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") whose members shall be selected from outside the Government.

(b) The Board is authorized to employ staff to assist in carrying out its functions.

(c) As prescribed by the President, the Board shall -

(1) function to provide the President independent oversight of the intelligence community, in order to report to the President on questions of legality and propriety;

(2) be given access to all information relevant to its functions which is in the possession, custody or control of any entity in the intelligence community; and

(3) conduct such inquiries into the activities of any entity of the intelligence community as the Board deems necessary to perform its functions.

(d). The inspector general and general counsel of each entity of the intelligence community shall report to the Board intelligence matters as specified by the President.

II. DISCUSSION

A. The Administration's Commitment to Executive Branch Oversight Should not be Diminished

You should have the benefit of oversight by persons with no operational responsibility or agency perspective. You should not have to look solely to Congress for such assistance.

Moreover, the existing Presidential commitment enhances public confidence in the entire Executive Branch intelligence oversight system since there is considerable public skepticism as to the President relying solely upon the agencies themselves to monitor their own activities.

B. Opposition to the Senate Proposal for a Continued IOB Would Cast Doubt on Your Commitment to Effective Oversight

S. 2525 requires extensive accountability to Congress, yet the Senate Committee also retained the safety valve of independent monitoring within the Executive Branch. If the Administration were to seek deletion of this section, while the other oversight provisions are codified by statute, serious questions would be raised about your commitment to vigorous, comprehensive oversight.

Senior intelligence officials have objected to singling out the intelligence community for permanent Executive Branch oversight at the Presidential level. However, we believe such a distinction is merited because intelligence is an extraordinary area of government. The inevitable secrecy, which diminishes normal opportunities for outside checks and balances, and the authorization of activities normally proscribed, make it very different from any other phase of governmental activity including foreign affairs or defense matters. The civil liberties stakes are high, as is the potential for embarrassment to the U.S. Government.

C. A Meaningful Executive Branch Oversight Requires Several Essential Elements

(1) The Board should consist of persons who are not full-time Government officials, and who can advise the President on a confidential basis. The role of private citizens increases public confidence in the independence of their review from institutional interests and Administration policy. The confidential relationship ensures direct, candid communication.

(2) Jurisdiction to consider issues of either "legality" or "propriety." Several matters which the Board has raised with the President related to propriety and confirm propriety as an important area of oversight distinct from legality. The President should be advised of activities which may comply with the letter of the law but which circumstances make inappropriate or objectionable for the U.S. to undertake.

(3) Intelligence agency reporting to the oversight body, which is supplemented by authority to initiate inquiries on its own. Unless the staff of the oversight body is greatly expanded, it must rely on agency reporting of issues in the first instance. In view of its small staff and the need to notify the President of problems promptly, the oversight body cannot audit all aspects of the Community. At the same time, the power to initiate inquiries on a selective basis is crucial to its credibility. A meaningful board cannot rely wholly on the agencies it oversees to surface questionable activities.

D. Complete Access to Any Information Necessary for the Performance of its Responsibilities

This requirement, whether on a matter reported to it, or for an inquiry it initiates, is self-evident.

Without each of these basic elements, an independent oversight body within the Executive Branch would be neither effective nor credible. They should, therefore, be explicitly mentioned in the charter legislation.

The language proposed by the Attorney General, the Department of State and ourselves retains this essential commitment to meaningful Executive Branch oversight. At the same time:

-- Our draft makes even more explicit than does E.O. 12036 that, while its members would be from outside the Government, the function of such a board would only be to staff and serve the President.

-- The draft compresses the extensive provisions of S.2525 into: (1) a statement of the Board's oversight purpose; (2) assurance of its access and power of independent inquiry; and (3) general establishment of an agency reporting obligation.

-- The draft makes clear that both the manner of the Board's operation, and the exact nature of the agencies' reporting obligation would be specified by executive order, rather than by Congress.

We believe that the other alternatives offered by some SCC members -- omission or a vague reference -- would justifiably undermine public confidence in the future of intelligence oversight within the Executive Branch.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: 11 August 1978

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Frank Moore (Bob Beckel) *concur*
Jim McIntyre (Randy Jayne) *attending*
Bob Lipshutz - *concur*

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Secret Brzezinski memo re Title I (S2525)

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Monday

DATE: August 14, 1978

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT BOARD

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

THOMAS L. FARMER, CHAIRMAN

TLF

SUBJECT:

Oversight Issues in Title I of S.2525

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Date: 11 August 1978

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Frank Moore (Bob Beckel)
Jim McIntyre (Randy Jayne)
Bob Lipshutz

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

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YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Monday

DATE: August 14, 1978

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☒ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

RF

~~SECRET~~

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)



~~SECRET~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 14 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *W. B. Cuth (for)*

SUBJECT: Title I (S. 2525)

Following are OMB's views on the issues outlined in Dr. Brzezinski's attached memorandum to you dated August 10, 1978.

Status, Role and Authorities of the DNI

1. DNI as head of CIA. OMB concurs with the DCI that the President should have the authority to transfer certain duties of the DNI as head of the CIA to the Deputy DNI or one of the five Assistant DNI's. This would maximize Presidential flexibility on future Intelligence Community arrangements. It is unlikely you would use the more limited Reorganization Act authority because the Congressional committees involved would be other than the usual intelligence committees. OMB would recommend, however, that you oppose the one House veto of such Presidential transfers as currently provided for in the Senate draft bill.
2. DNI level. OMB supports placing the DNI at EPS Level I. We and the Civil Service Commission believe that the DNI will have responsibilities equivalent to those of a Secretary of an executive department.

~~SECRET~~ (unclassified when
separated from enclosure)

3. Senate confirmation of Assistant Directors. OMB does not favor Senate confirmation of these positions. It would not necessarily increase the attractiveness of these positions.
4. DNI budget authority. OMB favors statutory recognition of the DNI's current budgetary authorities. The "fencing" provision now contained in Title I is overly restrictive, but a strong reprogramming provision along the lines of that provided in E.O. 12036 will assure that the DNI has sufficient resource management leverage.
5. DNI power over security clearances. OMB concurs with Harold Brown that the DNI's power in this area should be limited.

Oversight of Intelligence Activities

1. Congressional reporting requirements. OMB supports the concept of an umbrella provision and agrees with Griffin Bell and Harold Brown that the language should be as nonrestrictive as possible. However, the Executive Order language would not, in our view, necessarily create the negative consequences implied by Dr. Brzezinski.
2. GAO. OMB supports the elimination of the blanket GAO provisions currently in Title I. We favor the development of alternative language that would provide for audit of nonsensitive activities but restrict the audit of sensitive funding.
3. Intelligence Oversight Board. OMB agrees with Bob Lipshutz' recommendations on these three IOB issues.

Additional Item

One item not addressed in Dr. Brzezinski's memorandum which we consider still unresolved is the question of compensation

level for the Assistant DNI's. OMB opposes setting the Assistant Director positions at Level III of the Executive Pay Schedule as provided in S. 2525. We agree with the Civil Service Commission that these positions would most closely parallel Assistant Secretaries in executive departments who are compensated at Level IV.

Legislative Clearance Process

OMB is concerned about how the legislative review process on S. 2525 is proceeding. While OMB has worked closely with the National Security Council and the Special Coordination Committee on Title I of the intelligence charter legislation, there are many unresolved items of other sections of the bill that affect government management and personnel practices. The NSC/SCC mechanism has little patience for these types of problems and I would urge that OMB's legislative review apparatus be used to coordinate a comprehensive draft using S. 2525 as the basis for an Administration-sponsored bill for introduction in the next Congress.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

5644

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL GDS

September 22, 1978

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN *HO*
SUBJECT: IMF Quota Increase

1. Attached is a memo from Mike Blumenthal indicating that, failing Congressional objection, he will propose at the IMF Interim Committee meeting Sunday to support:

(a) an IMF quota increase of 40-50% with agreement most likely on 50%, which would mean a US quota increase of about \$5 billion (authorization in FY 1980 and appropriation in FY 1981, with a high assurance that this amount will not be shown as outlay in the federal budget);

(b) a new SDR allocation of 3-4 billion (most likely 4 billion) per year for a three-year period, which would require no Congressional action.

2. Mike is consulting with members of the Congress about these proposals. So far he has not run into trouble. He will see Inouye Saturday morning.

3. The amounts that Mike has in mind are reasonable in terms of world liquidity requirements: 50% quota increases were recommended by the IMF management; a 4 billion SDR allocation is a good compromise between the management's proposal for 4-6 billion and the German desire to settle on lower amounts.

4. State, CEA, and OMB concur.

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for Preservation Purposes

CONFIDENTIAL GDS

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-14-24-1-9
BY *K5* NARA DATE *6/11/13*

9/22/78

Unemployment
Bureaucracy
Civ Service Ref
Do E

John Ingram - Bob Morgan

NC

SC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT:

Senator Sasser may call you concerning the Knoxville, Tennessee, UDAG grant.

The attached memorandum from HUD is self-explanatory and is for your information and guidance should Sasser call.

Frank Moore



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

no call
J

SEP 21 1978

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Frank Moore, Assistant to the President for
Congressional Liaison

FROM: Robert C. Embry, Jr.

SUBJ: UDAG Application - City of Knoxville, Tennessee

The City of Knoxville's request for \$13,800,000 of Urban Development Action Grant funds was submitted in January, 1978. At that time the City did not have private commitments for permanent reuse of the 81 acre Exposition '82 site, and the application was not selected for funding.

We held the application for consideration during the second round of funding and worked with the City in their efforts to secure private commitments for the permanent redevelopment. Commitments were not obtained in time for that funding cycle, and normally we would have then returned the application to the City.

In an attempt, however, to give Knoxville every consideration, we held the application for the third round of funding. At that time, the City asked whether we would accept commitments for a small part of the potential private redevelopment; namely, the Pegasus Corporation's hotel. We agreed, with the understanding that we would also be considering a smaller Action Grant.

As of this date, we have only a preliminary statement from a mortgage company as to the hotel's feasibility. A commitment to provide either interim or permanent financing for the hotel has not been obtained.

Our funding of Knoxville's request would not only violate our own regulations regarding evidence of private commitment for Action Grant projects, it would also expose us to criticism from the many applicants, who under similar circumstances, have been denied these funds.


Assistant Secretary

brought by tim kraft on
trip

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-22-78

Tim

Assess for me:
Roger Kell vs
aspt to advis. comm.
on motorcycling

J

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR TIM KRAFT

FROM: JIM GAMMILL JG
ROBYN KING RK

SUBJECT: Roger Hull

The next set of vacancies on the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee will not occur until March 1979.

The President appointed Dr. Charles Hartman, a motorcycle expert, at Gloria Spann's suggestion in 1977.

The Committee presently has another motorcycle expert from California, Mr. Ivan Wagar.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has a strong policy mandating helmet use. Roger Hull vehemently opposes this policy.

His positions on safety seem to be outweighed by his feelings of freedom of the individual.

He has gone on record saying that Joan Claybrook's appointment was a bad appointment. He calls Ms. Claybrook "The Dragon Lady" and "Momma-Knows-Best."

He is well known to motorcycle safety experts at DOT and they have repeatedly requested that he not be a member of the Committee.

CONCLUSION

Although we do not recommend his appointment because he would be a divisive force on the Committee, we can, however, put him on if it is very important, since the Committee does not require Senate confirmation.



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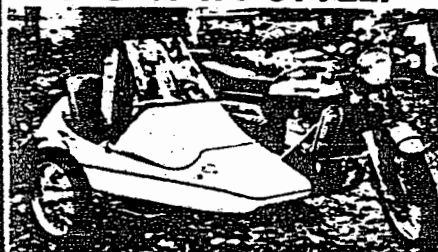


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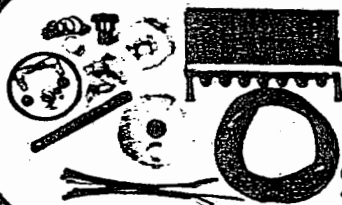
FOR "BUREAUCRAP"

Just to get you current on hat requirements — the way we hear it, you don't have to wear a helmet in — Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine (after September 1, 1977), Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota or Utah. Texas and Wisconsin may join that list soon. In Canada, only Manitoba fails to require helmets but in Mexico (land of the free?) there has never been a helmet law . . . Things look fairly good for repeal of some headlight-on laws. We are told that Pennsylvania has heaved their law on same into the trash can but, on the other hand, Alabama has just adopted the measure . . . There's a rumor floating around that British Columbia has a law which prohibits any motorcycle 15 years of age or older from using the roads. Our best spy up that way assures us that it is *not* true; only a rumor . . . For your "In The Mill" department — in Wisconsin a bill is being considered which would exempt motorcycles from laws relating to the angle and parallel parking; would permit up to four cycles to occupy one (automobile) parking place. In North Dakota they're considering the assessment of points on driving records for cyclists who cling to other vehicles while operating a motorcycle or ride without a helmet (the state also has a helmet repeal measure under consideration, as do New York and Pennsylvania). Utah has passed a law requiring separate licensing for motorcycle operators and Arkansas now requires an annual registration of cycles. But consider a measure introduced in Maryland which would prohibit a dealer from selling any motorcycle unless it displayed the following warning: "The Maryland Department

of Transportation has determined that operation of, or riding on, a motorcycle without a helmet can result in serious or fatal injury." The Bill is now dead, we're happy to report . . . A report from Rhode Island says that 60% of cycle accident fatalities have been drinking. We don't believe the other cycle accident statistics from that state, either . . . Both Nebraska and Oklahoma have reported that "cycle accidents are up" but neither state has provided the details or any comparison data such as increase in cycle registrations and such. Inasmuch as they, too, recently repealed helmet laws, we relegate those reports to our Skeptic's Folder.

Don't say we didn't warn you — Joan Claybrook has been sworn in as administrator of the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Claybrook, formerly Ralph Nader's number one Washington lobbyist, has been nicknamed "The Dragon Lady" and is very big in the "Moma-Knows-Best" department. Look for a lot of misnamed "mandatory" (actually "dictatorial") regulations and standards from the DOTies from here on in! . . . A report to RR from the California Highway Patrol says their investigation indicates no harrassment has been taking place on the Sunday Breakfast Ride in Marin County (as reported here earlier). Participants claim that following accusations of harrassment, official "surveillance" of the traditional ride has decreased considerably . . . We were told we "wouldn't believe" the report of the Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia which looked into outlaw motorcycle gang activities — and we didn't. Our request to the Com-

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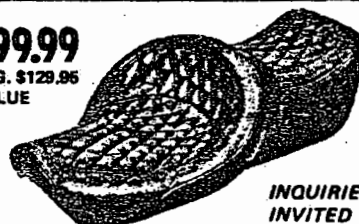
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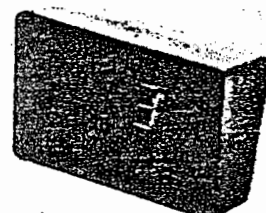
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... permanent record information." . . . somewhat related to all this are the rumors that in some cases regional Department of Transportation officials have told state legislators something to the effect of: "Yeah, it's true we can no longer withhold funds if you repeal the helmet law, but if you do repeal it, we can — and will — withhold funds for other reasons." . . . Some other funny goings-on over at the DOTtie place include an FBI charge that a department employee, supposedly involved in handing out grants, has indulged in a bit of embezzlement to the tune of some \$850,000 worth of your tax money. Seems somebody got curious when this dude turned up owning 12 different cars . . . And then there was the report that chain letters apparently photostated on government copying machines were turning up in the mail in franked envelopes (no stamp needed) which bore the return address of Deputy Secretary of Transportation Alan Butchman; this according to *The Washington Post*. Okay, you DOTties. Tell us again. How does that slogan go? Because it's the law?

As we've pointed out before, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety is adamant in its efforts to prevent motorcycle rider education; advocates that motorcycles be banned from the highways. Well, AMA Trustee and Vice-President Mark Rosen is an insurance agent and he managed to come up with a little list. You help support the IIHS yourself if you buy your insurance from the following: American Insurance Association, National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies, National Association of Independent Insurers, Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Company, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Safeco Insurance Companies, The Continental Insurance Companies and American States Insurance Companies . . . Some other professional handwriters have recommended that trampolines be banned in grammar schools, high schools and colleges. Seems studies reveal that trampoline accidents cause more permanent paralysis from spinal injuries than any other sport — except football. As Russ Sanford of M.O.R.E. (Motorcycle Owners, Riders and Enthusiasts) put it: "Why didn't they ask for a ban on football? Or could it be because football is 'accepted'?" . . . The Environmental Protection Agency has come up with a little political ploy to cut down public comment on some of the agency's proposals. The Eepies establish the required 90-day period for com-

ment then mail out the notices about a month after that period has started. Apparently they figure that will decrease public resistance by about 30 percent . . . A recent editorial on the ABC television outlet in Los Angeles advocated the investigation of auto insurance practices in the state of California. We were puzzled when that editorial was rebutted by one Stanley Hart who spoke as a representative of the Sierra Club. And that brings up our third most interesting question of the month: What is the Sierra Club doing in automobile insurance?

" . . . there is no alternative to helmets for safety protection for the motorcycle rider. The most severe motorcycle injuries usually occur to the head (like lifetime brain damage). When such injuries occur, there are substantial costs which must be assumed by the taxpayers, generally, such as ambulance service, hospitalization and medical care, unemployment benefits and other public services." If you're not off somewhere throwing up by now then we'll tell you we are quoting Joan Claybrook, the new head of NHTSA. What we want to know is how does Claybrook discriminate (word chosen carefully) between "taxpayers" and "motorcycle riders" . . . We saw another quotation from Claybrook when the DOTties claimed traffic fatalities were down four percent last May and she said " . . . these figures give continued evidence that many motorists are cooperating with the lower speed limits . . ." Then the June figures came along and even the DOTties had to admit that traffic fatalities then jumped "More than four percent" as compared to their base — or a total of approximately eight percent in just one month. As for Claybrook — she didn't say a damned thing this time.

According to the American Automobile Association, more than 70 percent of traffic on the Interstate highways is moving at speeds between 55 and 65 miles per hour. That probably means the other 30 percent is going even faster . . . And that brings us to our second most interesting question of the month. Are you aware that Great Britain repealed the 55 speed limit several months ago? We had to read about it in a British motorcycle publication . . . And that, in turn, brings us to our most fascinating question of all. Why didn't you know that Great Britain (among other foreign countries) has repealed the 55 miles per hour speed limit? Think on that and — ah — pleasant dreams!

[RR]

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FILE UNDER

FOR "BUREAUCRAT"

For those who have asked, here's the latest update on helmet repeals. Last we heard 21 states have dumped the law which means there are now 23 states with freedom of choice (California never had the law; Illinois declared it unconstitutional). Non-helmet law states are: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and, most recently, Washington . . . Just to help confuse things, some local governments may have helmet law requirements although the state does not. This used to be the case in New Mexico until the city fathers of Albuquerque recently repealed their separate, lid law. However, now we're told that the police in Albuquerque are keeping a very, very close eye on bikers to be sure they conform with the eye protection law — which means visor, goggles or protective glasses . . . Consider the ordinance recently enacted by the city council of Omaha, Nebraska which reads: "No motorcycle, mini-bike, go-cart or other off-road vehicle shall be ridden on public or private property at any time." If that one was strictly enforced according to its wording, it would mean no motorcycles could be used within the city limits of Omaha. Why, you could even get arrested for coasting down your own driveway on one . . . On the other hand, we're informed that when the toll on the San Francisco Bay Bridge was upped 50 percent recently, the increase applied only to four-wheelers. Inasmuch as the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has been anti-motorcycle; established the figure of three or more to a "vehicle" to qualify as a pool because that automatically excluded motorcycles and still refuses to let cycles use the toll-free car pool lane on the bridge, we suspect the whole thing is an oversight on the part of Caltrans and probably will be "corrected" shortly . . . Down in Southern California the South Coast BMW Club has been working to gain admittance for motorcycles to Orange County parks. They've convinced the Park Board to recommend to the Board of Supervisors

that all parks be opened for a one-year trial.

We heard of an interesting about-face on the part of a British newspaper which finally admitted it was biased in reporting motorcycle accidents — selected facts and omitted balancing information. The paper recanted its policy after a great number of cycle-riding readers took it to task . . . Perhaps we need a little of that approach on this side of the Atlantic like in Massachusetts where the *Boston Globe* recently did a less-than-objective report on a helmet protest ride; followed the story with an article concerning an unrelated cycle accident fatality. Among other descriptive phrases used by the *Globe* in the coverage were: " . . . thundering mile-long line . . . roared through . . . disruptive demonstration . . . long hair, beards, sleeveless jackets, tattooed arms and leather-covered wrists . . ." The wrist reference eludes us . . . Things took a slightly different twist in Syracuse, New York where, following an ABATE helmet protest rally, a station wagon struck and injured one of a group of riders on their way home. When the station wagon failed to stop, some bikers set out in pursuit figuring it was a case of hit-and-run. That's when a gunman in the back seat of the station wagon opened up with a gun, wounded one motorcyclist. The cops finally got the station wagon, confiscated two shotguns, "took the suspects into custody," and said at least three personal injury auto accidents were linked to the station wagon chase.

Although the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has been mumble-mouthed regarding that report which says there has been a 20 percent increase in motorcycle fatalities in those states which have repealed the helmet law, the lie turned up again in the newspaper Sunday supplement *Family Weekly* which specifically labeled it as a NHTSA report. We were fascinated that the report (dated 1-6-77) seems to have been sent out from Washington to various states in an effort to defeat helmet law repeals and in at least one instance was accompanied by a

ROAD RIDER

Sign for details was mailed two months ago and to date we've had no response . . . On the other hand, a recent letter from the RR Place sent to La Mesa, California (roughly 100 miles away) arrived there a few days late carrying a Philadelphia postmark and we're still trying to figure that one out . . . And maybe that helps explain why official notices from the Department of Transportation announcing public meetings are dated the day before the meeting and usually arrive two to three weeks after it has taken place — or does it? . . . Incidental note on the Garden State Parkway situation. During the year's trial period (during which cyclists were permitted to use the Parkway — now a permanent condition), motorcycles accounted for some \$94,000 in tolls paid to the New Jersey Highway Authority . . . The California Association of Independent Insurance Adjusters publishes a newsletter and a recent issue advises readers to try to look like a businessman, not a motorcyclist. Newsletter editor Monte Reid (1029 Oak Street, Oakland, California 94607) has received some interesting (to say the least) mail concerning his rhetoric but apparently prefers to follow the example of the Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia — he's assuming an extremely low profile (like a snake), too.

For your How's-That-Again file — the opening paragraph of the first Department of Transportation news release we received after Joan Claybrook (see above) became head of NHTSA reads: "The U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) today announced the publication of a Spanish language version of its booklet 'Tips On Car Care and Safety for Deaf Drivers.'" If they come out with a braille version, we're all in big, big trouble!

[RR]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1978

C
1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: PRIME MINISTER IAN SMITH'S VISIT
TO THE UNITED STATES

Representative Parren Mitchell of Maryland and Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana have asked me to advise you of their opposition to a visit to this country by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. They hope that the State Department will not grant Mr. Smith a visa.

ID 784779

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 25 SEP 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JACK WATSON

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

*- will comment
+ have related memo*

*BM
studies ?
10/3 - 4-10 more
days - per
1nd of the
B.*

SUBJECT: MARTIN MEMO RE PRIME MINISTER IAN SMITH'S VISIT TO
THE US

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ID 784779

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 25 SEP 78

FOR ACTION:

BM studies

*10/31 - 4-12 min. 2
505 - pm
1-nd f-m
B.*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

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JACK WATSON

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SUBJECT: MARTIN MEMO RE PRIME MINISTER IAN SMITH'S VISIT TO
THE US

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+ BY: +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/22/78

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

PS - these should have been
submitted via me.

cc Tim
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*

The near future

-- I'm launching a very confidential project with a few people for the assembly of State resource books (22 targeted states) and state game plans (the same 22). Hamilton is being kept informed.

The resource books will contain demographics, past election analyses, key political figure and early Carter lists, Administration resources into (or needed by) the state and more. The state game plan (drawn on a check-off outline I'll devise) will suggest a one-two-three step series of actions a hypothetical campaign might take beginning in January, 1979. Would be glad to discuss in greater detail, if you're interested.

later

DNC

-- We finally got the DNC field system off the dime, and you should be familiar with the four regional coordinators, all of whom, oddly enough, are Carter campaign aces: Bob "Skinner" Donahue, headquartered in Boston; Harriet Peppel in Atlanta; Bill Romjue in St. Louis; Tick Segerblom in San Francisco. I'll put their names on different call sheets in the near future; It would really give them some juice to get a 'how's-it-going?' call from you.

ok

Constituencies

-- Rick Hernandez did a phenomenal job in organizing a series of Administration Town Meetings during Hispanic Heritage Week in fourteen cities between September 11 -- 15. Top Hispanic appointees met with more than 2,000 people at lively well-attended meetings; many more, of course, were reached through good media coverage (sample attached). The radio tapes done by you and RSC were aired through SIN in every city, but were played most often in Texas,

New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

High Hispanic unemployment was one major issue that persisted, with particular reference to underrepresentation in the federal work force. ** you should be aware that our Department of Labor is particularly culpable, with one Xavier Vela the only Hispanic appointee above the GS-13 level (he's a Level 5, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division).

-- The attached clipping is indicative of the negative attitude Carmela Lacayo exhibits in her DNC role. In an otherwise good story for you, she was a downer at that particular conference. If you asked her about it, she would say she doesn't have the support and staff she needs at the DNC. The point is, nobody does, they're on a very tight budget there and everyone is trying to make do ---- except her. It's a wasted slot.

-- Veterans: Had lunch with Max Cleland this past week and he reaffirmed reports I've heard elsewhere --- that Vets organizations have about had it with us and could be more vocally hostile in the months to come. The big four -- VFW, Legion, DAV, and AmVets -- are most upset about the pardon, the automatic discharge upgrading, hospital bed cut-backs, and veterans preference sections of Civil Service Reform.

Max suggested that we at least observe the traditional five-minute courtesy call of the newly-elected president of all four organizations. He will have them in, one by one, for breakfast and would like to bring them over here afterwards. That would mean four five-minute visits sometime in October/November, and the resulting pictures for their magazines. If you've no objection, I can have Max submit a schedule proposal to Phil. *ok*

You should call Max when you have a minute. He mentioned, without crying about it, that his agency reports to you (bi-weekly) have never elicited a response.

The big picture

-- From what I've heard, I think we're underestimating adverse public reaction to GSA corruption, which will worsen geometrically if the GAO estimates of corruption elsewhere are near accurate. We seem to assume that the public will differentiate between when it started and what we've done to uncover it. A dangerous assumption.

*I called him from C. David
(re vet preference) & met w/
him & Cong leaders today*

Kirbo's role or even a 'full-scale Justice Department investigation' may not be enough of an initiative to make you the aggressor and not the defendant in the eyes of the general public. I suggest that we at least consider a Carter Commission (Hoover Commission the precedent) to conduct a full-scale across-the-board investigation into government corruption -- that corruption being the grossest abuse of the taxpayers' money.

Talk to Laphoon also

Ruben Askew might chair the commission. An announcement this fall, and an early resignation by Askew to get started, has side benefits that, believe me, are not the ulterior motive for the whole idea.

The El Paso Times

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98th Year, No. 258

EL PASO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1978

PRICE 20 CENTS

Hispanic Triangle Analyzed

By JESSICA WATSON

Times Staff Writer

If any message for President Carter emerged from the "town meeting" held Thursday in City Council chambers, it is that Mexican-Americans in El Paso need help to battle a vicious triangle of discrimination, unemployment and poverty.

Plus Carter administration steps. It appeared conducted an eight-hour meeting with El Pasoans to find out what the federal government can do to improve living conditions here. The "town meeting" was one of a series being held this week in areas of the country where heavy concentrations of Spanish-speaking people live.

Alicia Chacon, regional director for the Small Business Administration, chaired the meeting and will write a report for President Carter about what El Pasoans had to say. Other members of the panel were Cristobal Aldrete, federal co-chairman of the Southwest Border Regional Commission; Joe Bernal, a regional director of ACTION; Dr. Gracia Olivares, administrator of the Community Services Administration; and Gil Pompa, director of the Justice Department's Human Community Relations agency.

No more than 20 persons at a time attended the meeting, which took place from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. when most people are either working or in transit between their jobs and homes.

Job Pickings Slim
Brutality Indictments Expected
Education Struggles

Directors who could take off work turned out to push for funds and reforms in federal financing procedures which could benefit local projects. Local CETA administrator, Mario Sanchez, urged more support from the administration for Comprehensive Education Training Act programs. He suggested the El Paso program be used as a national model of how a good CETA program works. Sanchez is director of the city's Department of Human Development.

Last host of the National Economic Development Association, a group involved in local business development, humbled even the Washington bureaucrats — not to mention the rest of the audience — with his use of acronyms for federal projects.

"I think we need a district office of SBA here in El Paso," he said. "We also need a MASHIC in El Paso. We may be getting CE funds from CEA."

MASHIC, the meeting participants later found out, is an acronym for a kind of development grant from the Commerce Department for minority small businesses.

Other program directors pushed for more federal funds for the area of



TIME TO LISTEN — Joe Bernal, director of ACTION, is encouraging the U.S. Department of Justice, as they listen to speakers at Thursday's town meeting.

Carmela Lacayo

Corpus Christi Caller

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Letters to the Editor, page 20A

Carter calls Forum Tells Garcia he wants brutality stopped

By DOUG J. SWANSON
Staff Writer

President Jimmy Carter told delegates to the national convention of the American G.I. Forum by telephone last night that he is concerned about alleged police brutality against Mexican-Americans.

Equipment problems thwarted Carter's plans to address the approximately 700 persons at the Forum banquet at Memorial Coliseum directly by phone, through a public address system hookup.

Carter had to settle for G.I. Forum founder Dr. Hector Garcia passing along his remarks.

Garcia spoke to Carter, who was calling from the Red Room of the White House, at about 8:50 p.m.

"He definitely says he wants all this police brutality stopped," Garcia said. "Especially any of those geared to the Mexican-Americans or Spanish."

The White House telephoned Forum officials yesterday afternoon, suggesting the hookup, Garcia said.

Apparently coliseum equipment is not set up for such a connection. "We couldn't balance the telephone with the p.a. system,"

said George Tamez, assistant manager of the coliseum. "We were picking up static from some place."

Carter "congratulated us on our accomplishments," Garcia said, "and said he values our advice and friendship."

"We want to thank you for all the help you've been giving us on the Naval Air Station here," Garcia told Carter. "I also want to thank you for appointing my nephew, Tony Canales, U.S. attorney."

The president said there will be more Mexican-American appointments to government positions, Garcia said.

Sen. John Tower briefly addressed the Forum banquet, praising the group as one that "has always been interested in maintaining a strong United States of America."

Tower also had kind words for Garcia. "There is nobody in the United States who has, in so many different ways, served his country so well," Tower said.

Also present Friday night were representatives from the office of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, General Motors Corp., the State Department, the Naval Air Station and Schlitz and Miller brewing companies.

During a morning session of the conven-

tion, representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties said Mexican-Americans should vote in the interest of their race first and political party second.

Ms. Carmela G. Lacayo, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Al Zapanta, assistant secretary of the interior during Gerald Ford's administration, stressed the theme of voting in the interest of La Raza, "the race," first.

"My party does not give a damn about Latinos. They give lip service," Ms. Lacayo said.

"The political process is based on two elements — money and people. Mexican-Americans are the poorest community. We know that. But we do have the people base," she said.

"We cannot afford the luxury of partisanship. We must get behind people we can live and work with," Zapanta said. "Blood is much deeper than partisanship," he added.

The key to exercising political leverage is to form effective coalitions, Ms. Lacayo said.

And Zapanta noted: "If there is a Republican running, vote him into office and watch how you get the Democrats' attention."



Dr. Garcia talks to White House

(Photo by John Best)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/22/78

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today and
is forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

XE: FM ✓
SL ✓
HL ✓
Ronne ✓

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JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
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HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.
LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

cc Frank
& Stu
J
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 20, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Energy and Water Development Appropriation Bill, fiscal year 1979 (H.R. 12928, Public Works) is in the final stages of the legislative process and will be sent to you in the near future for your approval.

Because certain officials in the Executive Branch have stated their intention to recommend that you veto this bill, we urge you to give your careful attention and your every consideration to the strong and overwhelming Congressional support of this highly important measure before acting on any such recommendations from those officials.

We sincerely hope that you will not veto this bill. The House passed the bill by a vote of 263 to 59 and the Senate passed its version by a vote of 89 to 5. On September 14th, the House adopted the Conference version of the bill by a vote of 319 to 71. The bill provides appropriations totaling \$10.2 billion of which \$6.1 billion is for the Department of Energy, \$3.2 billion is for the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, and \$0.9 billion is for other agencies. The bill is almost \$300 million below the comparable 1978 appropriations and it is \$879 million (new budget authority) below the amended budget estimates submitted to the Congress.

With respect to water resources development, the bill provides for 45 new construction starts, including 18 new starts recommended in your budget. There were no new starts in 1978 and the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation will complete 69 projects in 1978 and 1979. Of the eight projects for which funds were eliminated in the 1978

The President
September 20, 1978
Page Two

bill, only three are funded for construction in this bill, two are eliminated, and three receive small amounts of study funds. Also, two of the eight projects which were funded in the 1978 bill receive no funding in this bill.

Mr. President, the Congress will continue to give careful consideration to your recommendations and proposals, but we submit that this bill is a fair and responsible measure. It was developed and considered over an eight month period through our democratic process. We firmly believe that this process produces a sense of priorities and needs for our nation which is equally as keen, competent and as well-informed as those of the officials who are advising you. We strongly urge you to accept this bill.

Sincerely,

James B. Long

James B. Long

Springer Randolph

Benny Falkwater

Mike Howell

James O. Eastland

Cliff & P. R.

Walter D. Hudell

Dendree S. Tora

Howard W. Cannon

John Chalmers

Henry Bellmon

John S. Gandy

James O. Eastland

Marion McMillan

Paul Hare

Carl T. Curtis

John B. Hatch

Henry Bartlett

The President
September 20, 1978
Page Three

Bill Holt

Ray H. Haskell

Jim Hickey

Gary Hart

Dave Hargrave

Vince Young

Rich Byl

James H. Hickey

Strom Thurmond

S.I. Hayakawa

Dennis De Concini

Alvin B. Burt

Jack H. Hargrave

Dale Bunker

Clifford P. Hickey

Karate Hodge

John Melcher

Samuel H. Hickey

Henry M. Jackson

Rich Hickey

Walt Hickey

The President
September 20, 1978
Page four

John Tower

Mr. Mc. Paul

Robert Mungen

Donna D. Brown

James A. McClure

Disposition of 18 "Hit List" Projects:

A. The projects not included in the bill:

1. Cache Basin, Arkansas
- *2. La Farge Lake, Wisconsin
3. Grove Lake, Kansas
- *4. Meramec Park Lake, Missouri
5. Tallahala Creek, Mississippi
6. Oahe, South Dakota

B. The projects included for study only:

- *7. Fruitland Mesa, Colorado \$25,000
- *8. Savery-Pot Hook, Colorado and Wyoming - \$75,000
- *9. Lukfata Lake, Oklahoma \$150,000 / 400 year study

C. The project included in bill but which cannot proceed until seismic safety issue is determined:

10. Auburn, California

D. Therefore, only 8 projects of the original 18 are included for immediate construction:

11. Applegate Lake, Oregon - \$12,000,000
12. Atchafalaya River and Bayous Boeuf, Black and Chene, Louisiana \$2,000,000
- *13. Bayou Bodcau, Louisiana \$2,200,000
14. Hillsdale Lake, Kansas \$3,200,000
15. Richard B. Russell, Georgia and South Carolina \$4,000,000
- *16. Yatesville, Kentucky \$4,000,000
17. Columbia Dam, Tennessee \$24,000,000
- *18. Narrows Unit, Colorado \$1,500,000

* 8 projects which the Administration asked to be excluded for funding in 1979 bill.

FY 1979 Appropriations Bill
for Energy and Water Development

1. Budget Comparisons:

The bill totals \$10.2 billion of which \$6.1 billion is for the Department of Energy; only \$3.2 billion is for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation; and \$0.9 billion for other agencies.

The bill is \$879 million below the President's request. Eliminating reductions for the so-called full funding of projects, the bill is about \$200 million below the request using 1979 budget estimates comparable with the 1978 actual bill.

The bill on a comparable basis is \$279 million below 1978 levels.

The final bill is \$181 million below the bill passed by the House.

2. Disposition of "Hit List" Projects:

There are 8 projects that the Administration asked be deleted from funding in 1979. Of these, 2 have been deleted, 3 are included for study only and 3 are included for construction.

Of the original 18 "hit list" projects from last year; 6 are not included in the 1979 bill; 3 are included for study only; 1 is included but cannot proceed until the seismic safety issue is determined; and 8 are included for construction.

3. New Construction Starts:

The bill includes a total of 45 new construction starts, including 18 recommended by the President.

The new construction starts recommended by the Congress are generally in accord with the criteria recommended by the President.

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation will complete 69 projects in FY 1978 and 1979. No new starts were provided in the current year. As only 45 new starts are contained in the FY 1979 bill, it is evident that we are not even keeping the number of projects in the construction pipeline at a constant level.

4. Full Funding of New Construction Starts:

The President recommended full funding for all new construction starts. However, his water projects proposal, which was promised for delivery in March 1978 was not received by the Congress until mid-June, after the bill had been reported out of Full Committee and was ready to go to the House floor. The Subcommittee has agreed to hold hearings on this issue next year.

5. Positions Added for Corps of Engineers (1,850) and Bureau of Reclamation (465):

Corps:

600 for new EPA work assigned to Corps
200 for dam safety program
200 for protection of visitors to recreation areas
850 for ongoing and new work load

Bureau:

465 for ongoing and new work load

Despite the greatly increased work load incurred by these agencies, the FY 1979 budget proposes personnel reductions of 100 for the Corps and 50 for the Bureau of Reclamation compared with FY 1978 levels.

Agency testimony before the Committee indicates that it is more economical for the agencies to do the work rather than contracting the work out.

6. Water Resources Council:

The President in 1978 requested a one-year extension of the Water Resources Council to develop the water projects policy. Again, he recommends an extension of the Council. The bill provides no funds to continue the Council.

Good, brief
C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

SUBJECT: Your Meeting With Senior Editors
on Latin America -- 1:45 p.m.,
Friday, September 22, 1978

The Woodrow Wilson Center's Latin American program is hosting a two-day conference on September 22 and 23 on "Latin America, the U.S., and World of the 1980's," for about 25 senior editors of the leading U.S. newspapers and magazines. This group was selected because they do not have much knowledge or experience in inter-American relations.

Bob Pastor and several State Department officials will be meeting with this group in the morning for a long discussion on the state of U.S.-Latin American relations. I will be talking to them for about a half hour between 1:15 and 1:45 p.m., and will try to direct my remarks to putting Latin American policy within the context of our global priorities.

You will have a brief walk-on of 10 to 15 minutes, and I have prepared some talking points for you at Tab A and some Q's and A's which will give you some more detail on the state of our policy and our accomplishments. I recommend that you focus on the first two Q's and A's on our policy to Latin America and its accomplishments. Nicaragua may be a source of questions, and we will try to update you on that before the meeting.

RECEIVED

SEP 16 1980

CENTRAL FILES

Q's and A's

I. U.S. Policy to Latin America and the Caribbean

- A. What is it? Is there a coherent policy?
- B. What are your goals and achievements?

II. Human Rights

- A. What are your goals? What have you achieved?
- B. Why did you deny Export-Import Bank credits to Argentina?

III. Nicaragua: What is U.S. policy?

IV. Cuba: How should the U.S. respond to Cuba's release of dual nationals and political prisoners?

V. Update

- A. Letelier
- B. Puerto Rico

September 21, 1978

U.S. POLICY TO LATIN AMERICA

Q: One critic has said that your policy to Latin America is more style than substance, and that there is no coherence to your policy. Would you comment?

A: There are others who have criticized me for too much substance and too little style. Both criticisms are only half right.

Seriously, my Administration has probably made more of an effort to develop a coherent set of policies to define our relationship to the countries of the region than perhaps to any other region or issue. At the very beginning of my Administration, I asked the NSC to do an overall study of our relationship with the countries of Latin America and to recommend new policies. That study culminated with my speech to the O.A.S. on Pan America Day, April 1977, where I set out the outlines of the new approach--not a policy--which my Administration would take toward Latin America and the Caribbean. We concluded that a single U.S. policy will no longer work for a region as diverse or as much a part of the international system as Latin America and the Caribbean.

Our approach derives from three basic principles:

-- A recognition of the individuality of each of the countries of the region and a desire to shape our global policies to take into account this uniqueness;

-- A pledge of non-intervention in their national affairs;

-- And a commitment to consult regularly and to seek their cooperation on the wide range of global issues which face all our countries.

U.S. POLICY ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO LATIN AMERICA

Q: What have you accomplished in Inter-American relations?

A: In my speech before the OAS on June 21, I reviewed the goals which I set for my Administration in the Pan American speech a year before and assessed the progress towards attaining those goals. Let me review that speech and bring you up-to-date on our achievements.

First of all, we adopted a coherent and consistent new approach which recognizes the individuality of each country and also the importance of Latin America in the international system. We defined certain basic principles and three goals. With respect to those goals:

I. With regard to promoting international peace:

-- Panama Canal Treaties

-- Non-Proliferation. On May 26, 1977, I signed Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

-- Arms Restraint. I have pledged my Government's full support to the effort by the Ayacucho countries as well as by the Latin American countries that met in Mexico City in August to begin work on an arms restraint program.

-- Peacekeeping. In my OAS speech last June, I pledged my Government's full support for improving the peacekeeping and dispute-settling machinery of the OAS and UN. In addition, I pointed out in that speech, for the first time, my Government's willingness to join in the effort to find peaceful and just solutions to the territorial disputes which continue to plague this hemisphere.

-- Cuba. Under my Administration, we have begun a dialogue with the Government of Cuba after 17 years of non-communication. We have exchanged Interest Sections and concluded Maritime Boundaries and Fisheries Agreements. The U.S. has also lifted a host of travel and monetary restrictions. Since early 1977, Cuba has released 15 U.S. prisoners, including three political prisoners; it has permitted all the single-source U.S. citizens who wanted to return to the United States (55 plus 116 family members) to do so; it has permitted 480 dual nationals and their families to leave Cuba for the U.S. (thus far, 132 have arrived); and it is in the process of releasing a large number of Cuban political prisoners.

II. To promote human rights:

-- On June 1, 1977, when my wife was in Costa Rica, I signed the American Convention on Human Rights. She and others in the Government have urged other governments to also sign and ratify the Convention. Only two countries had ratified the Convention before I had signed it; there are now 13 countries in the Americas which have ratified it, and it has come into effect. I hope the Senate will ratify the Convention soon.

-- My government has worked with others to strengthen the international machinery which protects and defends human rights. The budget and staff of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has tripled during the last year.

-- The concern for human rights has become very important to all nations. We have tried to contribute to an atmosphere in which the benefits of respecting human rights have increased as have the costs of repression. One of the ways we have tried to contribute to this is by reserving our warmest relationships for those nations which respect human rights and share the same democratic ideals as the U.S.

-- I feel there has been significant and encouraging progress in Latin America over the past year. There are fewer reports of torture, fewer people who have disappeared, more names published of persons held, many prisoners released, states of siege lifted, censorship removed, exiles allowed to return, elections held.

-- To help our own citizens abroad, we have concluded treaties with Mexico and Bolivia to exchange our prisoners in their countries with their prisoners in our country.

-- We have vastly improved our efforts to cooperate with a number of countries, especially Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador, to control the illicit flow of narcotics.

III. To promote a more just and equitable international economic system:

-- Caribbean Policy. Working with 30 other nations and 15 international institutions, we have established a Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, which is aimed at promoting regional development on our third border. This new group has recently established a new development facility, to which we have contributed \$20 million. Overall, our aid levels to the Caribbean have doubled during my Administration.

-- We have put forth a positive proposal for the Common Fund. I have asked the Congress to approve our contribution to the international tin buffer stock, and the Senate to ratify the international sugar agreement. I expect to submit an international coffee agreement to the Senate next year for its consideration.

-- We have sought substantial new contributions to the International Development Banks.

-- We have consulted regularly with the Latin American nations on trade issues and are engaged in negotiations with them in the Multilateral Trade Negotiation.

IV. I have also placed great emphasis on improving bilateral relationships, and I believe in a number of cases, particularly Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and Jamaica, there has been a rather marked improvement in our relationships.

September 21, 1978

HUMAN RIGHTS

Q: What are the goals and achievements of the U.S. Human Rights Policy?

A: It is our goal to promote the greater observance of human rights by all governments.

We must be careful not to take credit for specific improvements that have occurred--no matter how much discussion or negotiation has passed between governments--because ultimately, any action or change in a human rights policy or practice is that of the government involved.

There is tangible evidence that less oppressive conditions exist around the world for a great number of people:

-- Release of prisoners and improvements of the treatment of political detainees. Families have been reunited.

-- Lifting or easing of press censorship and states of siege.

-- Democratic elections have been held and a return to civilian rule has occurred.

-- Human rights has become a major theme of discussion in international fora as the UN, OAS and at Belgrade, and it has become a subject of debate among government and private groups on the national level.

September 21, 1978

ARGENTINA - EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Q: Why did the United States deny Export-Import Bank credits to companies wanting to trade with the Government of Argentina?

A: -- I believe you are referring to the Allis-Chalmers deal. The Export-Import Bank did not deny loans or credits for that deal.

-- In July, after obtaining the recommendation of the State Department on the human rights situation in Argentina, as it is required to do by law, the Export-Import Bank decided not to issue a Letter of Interest at that time to Allis Chalmers for a large sale of hydroelectric power plants. The Bank and the State Department are continuing to review the situation in Argentina and may take some steps shortly.

September 22, 1978

NICARAGUA

Q: What is the United States doing to resolve the situation in Nicaragua? Will the U.S. mediate there the way it did in the Middle East?

A: -- The situation in Nicaragua is a matter of urgent concern. Each hour of delay in the establishment of an enduring resolution of the crisis there increases the already shocking price the people of Nicaragua have paid in death and human suffering.

-- I welcome the call of the various opposition movements in Nicaragua for assistance in finding a peaceful solution, and urge that this call be heeded.

-- The agony of Nicaragua can end only when all Nicaraguans make the concessions and sacrifices necessary for an enduring, democratic solution.

-- I am particularly concerned by the reports of atrocities committed against unarmed civilians.

-- We believe that these allegations of brutality should be investigated by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on an urgent basis.

-- I believe that an international effort by other nations of the hemisphere to offer good offices can help Nicaragua find the road to peace. We fully support such an effort.

NICARAGUA

(Letter)

Q: The Washington Post reported that you sent a laudatory letter to General Somoza of Nicaragua. Given the serious human rights violations in that country, and the fact that your letter might be perceived as endorsing General Somoza, why did you write it?

A: In general, General Somoza made a number of announcements on ways he intended to improve the human rights situation in Nicaragua. He announced his willingness to invite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights, to open up the political system to genuinely free elections, and to permit the group of 12, an exile opposition group, to return safely to Nicaragua. I decided to write President Somoza a letter encouraging him to take these steps.

Q: Does the U.S. support the government of General Somoza?

A: Obviously, we have diplomatic relations with his government, and our Ambassador has kept in continuous contact with him. I would not want to characterize the tone of our relations at this time.

September 21, 1978

CUBA: POLITICAL PRISONERS

Q: What effect will Castro's recent decision to permit a number of political prisoners to leave Cuba have on U.S.-Cuban relations? Does the U.S. plan any reciprocal gestures?

A: -- As President Castro emphasized in his September 6 interview with Cuban-American newsmen, this was a unilateral action by the Cuban Government. No promise of reciprocal action by the U.S. was involved in the decision.

-- The Cuban Government's decision to allow some political prisoners and ex-political prisoners to come to the U.S. is a welcome development in the human rights field.

-- We also welcome the decision of the Cuban Government to allow the departure of the dual national U.S. citizens and their families who arrived last September 14.

-- We remain committed to talking with the Cubans to resolve difficult bilateral problems. However, the continued Cuban military presence in Africa remains a major impediment to any significant progress in normalizing relations with Cuba.

September 21, 1978

CHILE: LETELIER/MOFFITT

Q: What is the present status of the Letelier/Moffitt case?

A: -- On August 1, based upon the grand jury indictments here in Washington, we delivered to the Chilean Government requests for the provisional arrest of three officers of the Chilean security agency. The Chilean Government detailed the three, and they are in custody.

-- On September 20, under the terms of the Extradition Treaty with Chile, our Ambassador submitted formal requests for extradition to the Chilean Foreign Minister, who forwarded them to the Supreme Court on September 21. We await the decision of the Supreme Court, and continue to expect full cooperation on this case.

PUERTO RICO

Q: What is your reaction to the Resolution on Puerto Rico adopted September 12 by the UN Committee on Decolonization (Committee of 24)?

A: The resolution passed by the Committee of 24 states that the Puerto Rican people have the right to determine their own future. I have stated that in a proclamation to the Puerto Rican people on July 25, 1978. Furthermore, I have no objection if the Puerto Rican people invite the United Nations or another appropriate international body to observe the elections there.

(If Asked: While we have problems with parts of the resolution, not even a majority of the members of the Committee voted in favor of the resolution, and the resolution did not confer jurisdiction over Puerto Rico to the Committee of 24. In addition, while Cuba and others wanted to refer the issue to the UN General Assembly, the resolution which passed did not do that.)

MEMORANDUM

SUSPENSE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 18, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
THROUGH: JERRY SCHECTER *J.S.*
FROM: ROBERT PASTOR *RP* ✓
SUBJECT: Meeting with Editors on Latin America

The Woodrow Wilson Center's Latin American program is hosting a two-day conference on September 22 and 23 on "Latin America, the U.S., and World of the 1980's," for about 25 senior editors of the leading U.S. newspapers and magazines. The schedule of the conference is at Tab A. As you can see, the White House will be well-represented. I will be leading off the session at 9:00 a.m., Friday morning with an overview of U.S.-Latin American relations, and Guy Erb will be discussing North-South issues. At 1:15, you will be speaking to them in the Roosevelt Room, and the President will drop-by for 10-15 minutes at 1:45. I will prepare a set of Q's and A's for you and the President, but in order to ensure that our three presentations are consistent but different, let me suggest very briefly what we could do.

I was planning to describe the origins and purposes of the Carter Administration's new approach to Latin America and the Caribbean, then review our goals in specific areas and the progress we have made towards reaching those goals; and finally identify and describe in quite general terms the nature of the issues which lie ahead of us, 1978-1980. (I will use many of the points made in the two-page outline at Tab B.)

You may want to give the editors an idea of how Latin America and the Caribbean fit into the Carter Administration's global priorities and assess the relative success of our policy to the region-- in short, the kind of talk you gave when you were on the road selling the Canal Treaties. I will give you some more specifics on U.S. policy to Latin America in the Q&A booklet I am preparing so that you can plug them into your presentation.

As for the President, I have prepared some talking points (Tab C) which I will clear with Fallows. They essentially give him an opportunity to relate more personally to U.S. policy to the Caribbean.

If you approve this strategy, I will prepare a memo from you to the President with the Talking Points and the Q's and A's.

☒ APPROVE

☐ DISAPPROVE

9-19-78

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE WITH SENIOR EDITORS ON
 "Latin America, the United States, and the World of the 1980s"

Friday, September 22

- 9:00 Coffee and rolls in the Center's Library
 Welcome to the Center by James H. Billington, Director. Introduction of participants by Abraham F. Lowenthal, Secretary. Latin American Program.
- 9:30 Background briefings on key issues in U.S.-Latin American by senior USG officials
 Overview - Robert Pastor, National Security Council
 Bilateral Economic Issues - Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of the Treasury
 North-South Relations - Guy Erb, National Security Council
 Human Rights - Mark Schneider, Deputy Coordinator for Human Rights, Department of State
 Security Issues - Luigi Einaudi, Director, Office of Policy Planning, Public and Congressional Affairs, Department of State
- 12:00 Lunch (informal, no speaker)
- 1:00 Background discussion with President Carter
- 2:00 Latin America's Economic Prospects and Their Implications for the United States - presentations by Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America, and by Albert Fishlow, Yale University
- 3:30 Coffee break
- 3:45 Beyond the Military Regimes: The Next Phase in Latin American Politics - presentations by Fernando Henrique Cardoso, CEBRAP (Sao Paulo), and by Robert Kaufman, Douglass College, Rutgers University
- 5:15 Reception for Conference participants and invited guests
- 6:15-
 10:00 Evening Dialogue (including dinner)
 "The United States and Latin America: Issues for the 1980s"

Speakers:

Hon. Antonio Francisco Azeredo da Silveira, Foreign Minister of Brazil
 Dr. Rodrigo Botero, former Minister of Finance of Colombia
 Hon. Viron P. Vaky, Assistant Secretary of State

Saturday, September 23

- 8:30 Coffee and rolls in the Center's Library
- 9:00 Brazil and the U.S. in the 1980s - presentation by John H. Crimmins, former U.S. Ambassador to Brazil
- 10:00 Mexico and the U.S. in the 1980s - presentation by Richard Fagen, Stanford University
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:15 The Future for U.S. Business in Latin America and the Caribbean - presentations by a senior U.S. corporate executive, probably William Rhodes of Citibank, and by Luciano Martins, University of Paris.
- 12:45 Lunch
"Reporting from Latin America" by Mort Rosenblum, Associated Press (Paris)
- 2:15-4:15 Covering Latin America and the Caribbean in the next 3-5 years: Key Items to Watch - brief presentations by Everett Martin, Wall Street Journal; Ann Crittenden, New York Times; Lloyd Best, University of West Indies.
- 4:30 Adjourn

PARTICIPANTS TO EDITORS' CONFERENCE
September 22-23, 1978
(as of 9/12/78)

James Chace
Managing Editor
Foreign Affairs

Barbara Cohen
Managing Editor
The Washington Star

Gerald Loughran, Jr.
United Press International

James Gannon
Executive Editor
Des Moines Register

Robert Keatley
Foreign Editor
Wall Street Journal

Maxwell McCrohan
Managing Editor
Chicago Tribune

John McMullan
Executive Editor
Miami Herald Publishing Co.

Peter Osnos
Foreign Editor
Washington Post

Eugene Patterson
Editor and Publisher
St. Petersburg Times

Iate Polowetsky
Foreign Editor
Associated Press

John Seigenthaler
Editor and Publisher
Nashville Tennessean

Robert Semple
Foreign Editor
The New York Times

Richard Todd
Executive Editor
Atlantic Monthly

Sanford Ungar
Managing Editor
Foreign Policy

Gerald Warren
Editor
San Diego Union

Jim Naughton
National-International Editor
Philadelphia Inquirer

Robert Gibson
Foreign Editor
Los Angeles Times

Thomas S. Gephardt
Associate Editor
Cincinnati Enquirer

Most likely . . .
Fortune

Christian Science Monitor
Boston Globe

Newsweek

Others . . .

William Messner
President, Council of World Affairs

Martha Muse
President, The Tinker Foundation

Gloria Steinem
Editor, Ms. Magazine

Peter Braestrup
Editor
Wilson Quarterly

Stan Swinton
Vice President and Asst. General Mgr.
Director, World Services
The Associated Press

Arthur Taylor

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

~~SUSPENSE~~

U.S. TS SN CO
Log in & Out ()

TO: EB

FROM: Papton

DATE: 18 Sept

File

Other: _____

SUBJECT: Lakers Latin America

Expanded Subject (If needed)

mtg with Scher of leading
25 Newspapers & Magazine 22 & 23 Sept

Area	Assess	Comment	Action Required
Advance Ctr ZB/Aaron			Prepare memo for President.
Staff Secretary			Prepare memo for Brzezinski, . . .
Western Europe/Canada			Prepare reply for _____
USSR/Eastern Europe			Prepare memo _____ to _____
Far East			Prepare SP.
ERC & ROC			Recommendations
Med-East/No. Africa			Concurrence/Comments
N/S Issues: Gen/Afr/S.Asia			Appropriate Action.
N/S: Latin America		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Any Action Necessary
N/S: UN/LCS/etc al			
N/S: Dev Economics			
Horn of Africa/Special			
Global Issues			
Security Analysis			
Economics			
Intelligence			
Congressional/Press			
Scientific			
Crisis Management			
Education			
Other			

Due Date: _____

COMMENTS:

Date	To	Stat	Action Required or Taken (Updates)	Due	Copy(s) to
9/18	EB	1X	Lakers	9/22	Scher
9/25		<	Noted by Pres		

Dispatch/Instructions

M/T/S

Filed: PA 03 NS 20

46

FOREIGN POLICY ACCOMPLISHMENTS -- LATIN AMERICA

I. Attention

The first Head-of-State visit was for the Mexican President; the second foreign policy address given by the President; the first NSC meeting was on Panama; a comprehensive review of U.S. policy to Latin America and the Caribbean in the first four months culminating with the Pan American Day speech; a major seven-nation tour of Latin America by the First Lady; the President met with 18 Latin American Heads of State; a ten-nation tour of the Caribbean by Ambassador Young; a three-nation tour of Latin America by Secretary Vance -- these are indications of a higher level and a better quality of attention to Latin America and the Caribbean than the U.S. has seen at any time in its history.

II. A New Approach

From the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to the Pan American Day Speech of President Carter on April 14, 1977, U.S. policy to Latin America has been characterized by a continued attempt to view the Western Hemisphere as a region which is separate, culturally and politically distinct, and special from the old world. U.S. objectives were to lump Latin America and keep it apart from the rest of the world.

The most recent example of this approach was Secretary Kissinger's reassertion in February 1974, of a "special relationship" and "community of interests" between the U.S. and Latin America. The premise and the propositions were rejected by the Latin Americans for the simple reason that it was viewed as an attempt to reassert a paternalistic relationship and it was no longer -- if it was ever -- an accurate reflection of inter-American relations.

The Carter Administration's approach was based on very different premises:

-- First, Latin America and the Caribbean had become too much a part of the world to believe that the U.S. could re-build a hemispheric envelop or have a special policy for the region. Politically, several Latin American leaders were at the forefront of the North-South dialogue. Economically, Latin America was increasing its trade and investment with Europe and Japan more rapidly than with the U.S., thus reducing its dependence on a single country, the U.S. Intellectually, Latin America's economists shaped the outline and the content of the North-South dialogue.

-- Second, the region was so diverse -- with some of the world's most dynamic economics, like Brazil and Mexico, and some of the world's poorest, like Haiti and Bolivia -- that a single policy not only didn't make sense, it wasn't realistic.

-- Third, our relations should be shaped with a recognition of the individuality of each nation and a respect for its sovereignty.

Based on these three promises, the Carter Administration's approach placed great emphasis on strengthening bilateral relations and engaging the nations in a continuous dialogue on global economic and political issues.

III. New Initiatives

1. Panama. Negotiating a new Panama Canal Treaty was given high priority by the new Administration; Sol M. Linowitz was appointed along with Ellsworth Bunker as the U.S. negotiators, and they rapidly completed negotiations in the Summer of 1977. President Carter and General Torrijos signed the treaties on September 7 in the presence of 17 Heads of State at the OAS. Ratification of the Neutrality Treaty by the Senate occurred on March 17, 1978, and of the main treaty on April 18, 1978.

2. Cuba. Discussions between the U.S. and Cuban Governments began quite early in the Administration. A Fisheries and Maritime Boundaries Agreement was reached; Interests Section in both countries were established on September 1, and a host of travel and monetary restrictions were lifted. The Cubans, in turn, released 10 U.S. prisoners on June 12, 55 single-source U.S. citizens in September, and two U.S. political prisoners. They will be releasing all dual nationals soon.

3. Caribbean Policy. First distinctive policy to the region, culminating with the establishment of a multilateral Caribbean Group for Economic Cooperation, which is composed of 30 nations and 15 international institutions, and aimed to promote regional development on our "third border".

4. Non-Proliferation. On May 26, 1977, President Carter signed Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which establishes a nuclear free zone in Latin America. Since then, Argentina and the USSR have announced their intention to ratify the treaty, thereby bringing us closer to creating the first nuclear weapons-free zone in the world.

5. Human Rights. The President signed the American Convention on Human Rights and three international covenants. At least partly because of the President's leadership and because of the new climate that has been created, 11 countries ratified the American Convention on Human Rights since the President signed it, thus bringing it into force; and the budget and the staff of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has tripled, increasing its prestige and its capability to monitor human rights throughout the hemisphere.

6. Arms Restraint and Peace-Keeping. President Carter was the first to launch a major effort along with several Latin American nations to reduce arms expenditures in the region and to seek ways to resolve long-standing territorial disputes.

7. Bilateral Relations. Our relations with a number of important countries including Mexico and Venezuela have improved dramatically, and we have consulted on a wide range of economic and political issues.

President's Meeting with Senior Editors

September 22, 1978

Talking Points

-- I've tried to change the direction and the approach of our government's policy to Latin America and the Caribbean in several fundamental ways.

-- We try to deal with the countries of the region more as individuals and as equals than ever before. Their leaders know that our intention is not to divide them from each other or from the Third World, but rather to recognize that mutual respect is a prerequisite to real cooperation.

-- We have tried to contribute to the promotion of human rights everywhere.

-- We have tried to be responsive to their concerns for a new international economic order recognizing that the North-South dialogue is a continual challenge and that there are significant domestic constraints.

-- During my first year in office, I probably spent more time and invested more political capital at greater risk in the Canal Treaties than in any other single policy. I made it

top priority because I understood the legitimacy of Panama's impatience, and I recognized that Latin America and most of the developing world would view it as a test of my sincerity and commitment to basic principles like non-intervention and mutual respect. These principles lie at the core of our approach to Latin America and I am happy that we as a nation passed the first test.

-- I believe that my Administration has consulted more regularly on a wider range of global issues--economic, the Middle East, Africa--than any previous one because we recognize the importance of Latin America's cooperation to achieve results in so many international issues. I myself have met with 20 Latin American and Caribbean Heads of State since I took office, and the agenda of our meetings reflects a greater equality and desire to obtain cooperation to solve global problems.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/22/78

rick--

president did not use

--SSC

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
ASHEVILLE ARRIVAL STATEMENT
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

1

GOVERNOR HUNT, FORMER GOVERNOR SCOTT, SENATOR MORGAN,
FUTURE SENATOR INGRAM, CONGRESSMAN GUDGER, MAYOR
TRANHAM (OF ASHEVILLE), MAYOR TODD (OF HENDERSONVILLE),
CHAIRMAN WHITE (DNC) AND CHAIRMAN MCCAIN (NC STATE DEMOCRATIC
COMMITTEE), LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

(--OVER--) (I'VE NEVER BEEN...)

2

I'VE NEVER BEEN SURE WHAT THOMAS WOLFE HAD IN MIND
WHEN HE SAID YOU CAN'T COME HOME AGAIN.

I FEEL THAT I'M HOME AGAIN EVERY TIME I VISIT
NORTH CAROLINA.

YOU HELPED ME IN 1976, WHEN I REALLY NEEDED
FRIENDS, AND I'LL NEVER FORGET IT.

(--NEW PAGE--) (I'M GLAD TO SEE...)

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3

I'M GLAD TO SEE CONGRESSMAN GUDGER HERE.

I HOPE YOU'LL DO ALL YOU CAN TO SEND HIM BACK TO
WASHINGTON SO I CAN SEE A LOT MORE OF HIM IN THE YEARS
TO COME.

LAST YEAR THE ASHEVILLE TIMES SAID LAMAR HAD GIVEN
ME MORE SUPPORT THAN ANY OTHER NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN.

I CAN'T SAY IF THAT'S SO, BUT I DO KNOW I APPRECIATE
HIS HELP ON THE ENERGY BILL, ON THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS
PACKAGE -- WHICH BROUGHT SO MANY JOBS TO NORTH CAROLINA --
ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, AND ON LITERALLY DOZENS OF OTHER
MEASURES,

(--OVER--) (LAMAR'S SENSITIVITY...)

WE PICKED NORTH CAROLINA FOR ONE OF TWO DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS THAT WILL MAKE IT EASIER FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES TO GET FEDERAL HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT HELP.

FIRST THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT WILL SEND IN A TEAM TO SEE HOW WE CAN CUT RED TAPE ON PROGRAMS THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED WITH THE NEEDS OF CITY PEOPLE, RATHER THAN COUNTRY PEOPLE, IN MIND.

LET ME GIVE YOU A FEW EXAMPLES.

(--NEW PAGE--) (PRESENT STANDARDS WON'T...)

PRESENT STANDARDS WON'T LET YOU HEAT FEDERALLY-ASSISTED HOUSING WITH WOOD STOVES.

THAT MAY MAKE SENSE IN CITIES, BUT YOU AND I KNOW IT'S NONSENSE IN THE COUNTRY.

WE HEATED WITH WOOD WHEN I WAS YOUNG, AND I'M SURE MANY OF YOU DID, TOO.

SIDEWALKS AND CURBS AND GUTTERS ARE REQUIRED IN FEDERALLY FUNDED SUBDIVISIONS WHETHER THEY'RE IN THE COUNTRY OR THE CITY.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes** --OVER-- (WHAT SENSE DO GUTTERS...)

WHAT SENSE DO GUTTERS MAKE WHEN THERE ARE NO STORM SEWERS TO CARRY OFF THE WATER?

WHO NEEDS SIDEWALKS IN THE COUNTRY?

GENERALLY, FEDERAL REGULATIONS WON'T LET YOU BUILD ON LAND WITH A GRADE GREATER THAN 15 PER CENT.

MAYBE THAT MAKES SENSE IN THE CITIES, BUT IN MANY PARTS OF THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS, AS YOU AND I WELL KNOW, LAND WITH ONLY A 15 PER CENT GRADE IS CONSIDERED PRACTICALLY FLAT.

(NEW PAGE) (THIS IS THE KIND...)

THIS IS THE KIND OF THING WE HOPE TO CHANGE BY MOVING THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISIONS OUT OF WASHINGTON AND INTO THE STATES AND COMMUNITIES.

TO HELP US DO THIS, WE'RE MAKING \$340,000 IN GRANT MONEY AVAILABLE TO STATE, REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HUD IS AWARDING AN ADDITIONAL \$354,000 TO THE STATE TO DEVELOP BETTER WAYS OF KEEPING LAND TITLE RECORDS.

(--OVER--) (RURAL HOME OWNERS...)

RURAL HOME OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS SPEND COUNTLESS HOURS AND UNTOLD DOLLARS ON ATTORNEY'S FEES FOR LONG, EXASPERATING, TITLE SEARCHES.

NORTH CAROLINA WILL WORK WITH TWO OF ITS RURAL COUNTIES TO DEVELOP A NEW SYSTEM WHICH CAN BE INSTALLED LOCALLY, AND CAN MAKE IT FAST AND EASY TO OBTAIN A CLEAR TITLE.

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THESE TWO HUD EFFORTS WILL HELP MAKE HOUSING MORE ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE FOR RURAL RESIDENTS.

THEY WILL PROVIDE INCREASED DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS AND PROMOTE ORDERLY, BALANCED, GROWTH, STATE-WIDE.

ANOTHER \$50,000 WILL BE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION WILL USE THIS MONEY TO SURVEY THE NEEDS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.

(--OVER--) (THE NEW INFORMATION...)

THE NEW INFORMATION WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STATE'S BALANCED GROWTH STRATEGY.

THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION WILL ALSO WORK WITH NORTH CAROLINA -- THE NATION'S FIRST SUCH FEDERAL-STATE AGREEMENT -- TO SEE THAT HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ARE COORDINATED WITH THE NEEDS OF LOCALITIES.

(--NEW PAGE--) (RATHER THAN ACTING...)

RATHER THAN ACTING LIKE A PRIVATE MORTGAGE BANKER, THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION WILL WORK WITH THE STATE TO MEET STATEWIDE HOUSING NEEDS IN AN ORDERLY FASHION.

LACK OF THIS KIND OF COORDINATION HAS SOMETIMES LED THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION TO BUILD SUBDIVISIONS OUTSIDE SMALL TOWN CITY LIMITS -- SO THAT THE TOWN SUFFERED THE IMPACT OF INCREASED POPULATION, BUT WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF ANY INCREASED TAX REVENUE.

(--OVER--) (WE'RE TAKING STEPS...)

WE'RE TAKING STEPS TO SEE THAT THIS SORT OF THING DOESN'T HAPPEN AGAIN.

I AM ALSO DESIGNATING NORTH CAROLINA AS A RURAL LABORATORY TO FIND OUT HOW WE CAN MAKE THE BEST USE OF LABOR DEPARTMENT CETA FUNDS -- AND OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS -- TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS.

(--NEW PAGE--) (WE WILL USE...)

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WE WILL USE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND PRIVATE FUNDS
TO CREATE JOBS AND STIMULATE THE LOCAL ECONOMY IN
THESE SELECTED AREAS.

BEFORE CLOSING, I WANT TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE
WORK SENATOR MORGAN HAS BEEN DOING FOR YOU IN WASHINGTON.

THE COST OF HOUSING HITS HARDEST ON PEOPLE WITH LOW
INCOMES -- AND OFTEN THEY'RE THE ONES WHO FIND IT MOST
DIFFICULT TO GET HELP FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

(--OVER--) (AT THE MOMENT...)

AT THE MOMENT, ONLY 16 PER CENT OF THE FARMERS
HOME ADMINISTRATION INTEREST CREDIT PROGRAM REACHES FAMILIES
MAKING LESS THAN \$7,000 A YEAR.

SENATOR MORGAN HAS BEEN WORKING TO CHANGE THE LAW SO
THESE FAMILIES WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY
THAT WILL KEEP THEIR HOUSING COST WITHIN 25 PER CENT OF
THEIR INCOME.

(--NEW PAGE--) (THE JOB OF...)

THE JOB OF GOVERNMENT IS TO DELIVER SERVICES
EFFICIENTLY AND FAIRLY TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM MOST.

THAT'S WHAT GOVERNOR HUNT AND SENATOR MORGAN
ARE WORKING TOWARD FOR NORTH CAROLINA -- AND THAT'S
MY GOAL FOR THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT.

LAST WEEK THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSED MY
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

THIS IS A POWERFUL NEW TOOL TO MAKE GOVERNMENT
MORE RESPONSIVE TO YOUR NEEDS.

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(--OVER--) (HIGHLY-MOTIVATED CIVIL...)

HIGHLY-MOTIVATED CIVIL SERVANTS WILL FIND THEIR
JOBS EASIER.

THOSE WHO TRY TO COAST THROUGH LIFE ON THE
GOVERNMENT PAYROLL WILL FIND THEIR JOBS NON-EXISTENT.

WE ARE GETTING CONTROL OF THE VAST MACHINERY OF
THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY THROUGH REORGANIZATION AS WELL.

(--NEW PAGE--) (IT'S A SLOW JOB,...)

IT'S A SLOW JOB, WITH A SERIES OF SMALL VICTORIES
RATHER THAN ONE LARGE ONE.

BUT WE'RE GETTING IT DONE.

WE'VE CREATED A DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TO PUT ALL
THE GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY-RELATED FUNCTIONS UNDER ONE ROOF
AT LAST, AND WE'RE ABOUT TO DO THE SAME THING WITH
EDUCATION.

(--OVER--) (WE'VE REDUCED THE...)

WE'VE REDUCED THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF, AND CUT THE
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BUREAUS, AGENCIES AND
ADVISORY COMMITTEES BY A NET OF 300;

WE'VE REDUCED THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK BURDEN ON THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC BY 10 PER CENT SINCE 1977.

(--NEW PAGE--) (WHEN THE REST OF OUR...)

WHEN THE REST OF OUR REORGANIZATION BILLS HAVE
BEEN PASSED, WE WILL HAVE DONE MORE TO STREAMLINE GOVERN-
MENT THAN HAS BEEN DONE IN ANY TWO-YEAR PERIOD SINCE THE
DAYS OF THE HOOVER COMMISSION IN THE EARLY 1950s.

I'M PROUD OF THAT RECORD, BUT I'M NOT COMPLACENT
ABOUT IT.

(--OVER--) (A LOT REMAINS TO ...)

A LOT REMAINS TO BE DONE BEFORE WE HAVE A
GOVERNMENT AS COMPETENT AND COMPASSIONATE AS THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

THAT'S WHY I WANT YOU TO SEND LAMAR GUDGER
AND JOHN INGRAM TO HELP ME WITH THE JOB.

THANK YOU.

END OF TEXT

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
JOHN INGRAM FUNDRAISER
NORTH CAROLINA
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

1

SENATOR BOB MORGAN,
GOVERNOR JIM HUNT,
CONGRESSMAN LAMAR GUDGER,
ALL MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS,
AND ONE MORE PERSON -- FUTURE UNITED STATES SENATOR
JOHN INGRAM.

(--OVER--) (IN JANUARY OF 1975...)

2

IN JANUARY OF 1975 I FINISHED MY TERM AS GOVERNOR
OF GEORGIA, AND I WAS LOOKING AROUND FOR SOMETHING TO DO.
HAMILTON SUGGESTED I MIGHT WANT TO RUN FOR THE
PRESIDENCY, AND SO...

SOME OF MY FRIENDS SAID I DIDN'T HAVE MUCH OF A CHANCE,
BECAUSE I WAS NOTHING BUT A COUNTRY PEANUT FARMER.

I TOLD THEM THAT DIDN'T WORRY ME, BECAUSE THERE WAS
A FELLOW UP IN NORTH CAROLINA WHO HAD DONE ALL RIGHT IN
WASHINGTON, AND SAM ERVIN WAS NOTHING BUT A COUNTRY LAWYER.

(--NEW PAGE--) (ANYWAY, NOT VERY...)

3

ANYWAY, NOT VERY LONG AFTER THAT I FOUND MYSELF IN
IOWA, AND THEN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AND THEN I CAME TO NORTH CAROLINA, AND I WILL NEVER
FORGET IT.

YOU COULD HAVE GIVEN ME LUKE-WARM SUPPORT.

BUT YOU WENT THAT EXTRA MILE WITH ME.

YOU BECAME NOT JUST MY SUPPORTERS, BUT ALSO MY FRIENDS.

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(--OVER--) (BECAUSE OF YOU--...)

BECAUSE OF YOU -- MANY OF YOU HERE TODAY AND
THOUSANDS MORE THROUGHOUT THE STATE -- I WAS ABLE TO WIN
AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF THE VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

IF YOU CAN DO THAT FOR A STRONGER, YOU CAN DO IT FOR
A LONG-TIME FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR.

YOU CAN DO IT FOR JOHN INGRAM.

JOHN WENT INTO THE PRIMARY RACE WITH VERY LITTLE MONEY.
HE WASN'T EXPECTED TO WIN THE NOMINATION -- BUT
HE DID.

(--NEW PAGE --) (HE STILL HAS...)

5

HE STILL HAS VERY LITTLE MONEY.

BUT HE HAS YOU, THE DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AND THAT WILL MAKE THE DIFFERENCE.

BECAUSE OF JOHN'S CONCERN WITH PEOPLE AND THEIR
RIGHTS AND NEEDS, HE FOUGHT TO END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
WOMEN IN INSURANCE RATES.

(--OVER--) (HE DID THE SAME...)

6

HE DID THE SAME FINE JOB ON INSURANCE RATES FOR YOUNG
PEOPLE -- SO THAT NORTH CAROLINA, ALONG WITH MASSACHUSETTS
AND HAWAII, NOW HAS THE LOWEST INSURANCE RATES FOR YOUNG
PEOPLE IN THE NATION.

THAT SAME CONCERN EXTENDS TO ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.

JOHN INGRAM WILL NOT STAND BY WHEN OUR WATER AND OUR
AIR AND OUR LAND ARE POISONED FOR NOW AND FOR GENERATIONS
TO COME.

I THINK OF WHAT THOMAS WOLFE ONCE WROTE, AND I QUOTE:
 "THE EVILS THAT WE HATE, YOU NO LESS THAN I, CANNOT
 BE OVERTHROWN BY SHRUGS AND SIGHS AND SHAKINGS OF THE
 HEAD..."

OUR NATION DESERVES BETTER THAN SHRUGS AND SIGHS.

WE DESERVE LEADERS WHO SAY, "YES, WE CAN DEAL WITH
 OUR PROBLEMS".

GOVERNOR HUNT IS THAT KIND OF MAN.

(--OVER--) (HE'S SHOWN THAT...)

HE'S SHOWN THAT BY HIS LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION --
 IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL CITIES DEVELOPMENT -- IN
 ATTRACTING INDUSTRY TO THE STATE -- AND IN COORDINATING
 LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL EFFORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.

BOB MORGAN IS THAT KIND OF MAN, TOO.

YOU ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE ONE SENATOR WHO CONSISTENTLY
 THINKS AND ACTS CONSTRUCTIVELY ON BEHALF OF HIS STATE
 AND NATION.

(--NEW PAGE--) (LAMAR GUDGER IS...)

LAMAR GUDGER IS THAT KIND OF CANDIDATE TOO.
 AND THAT KIND OF CONGRESSMAN.
 HE WORKS TIRELESSLY ON BEHALF OF HIS DISTRICT,
 AND HE KNOWS WHAT IS IMPORTANT FOR HIS COUNTRY.
 THE 13TH DISTRICT NEEDS HIM IN CONGRESS AGAIN.
 I NEED HIM, TOO.

(--OVER--) (INSERT STANDARD SPEECH..)

SHORTLY BEFORE HE DIED, THOMAS WOLFE FINISHED WHAT
WAS TO BECOME YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN.

THIS PASSAGE COMES AT THE END:

"I THINK THE TRUE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA IS BEFORE
US...I THINK I SPEAK FOR MOST MEN LIVING WHEN I SAY THAT
OUR AMERICA IS HERE, IS NOW, AND BECKONS ON BEFORE US,
AND THAT THIS GLORIOUS ASSURANCE IS NOT ONLY OUR LIVING
HOPE, BUT OUR DREAM TO BE ACCOMPLISHED."

LET US CARRY THOSE WORDS HOME WITH US TONIGHT.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
PUG RAVENEL \$50 BARBECUE
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

1

GOVERNOR HARVEY, WHEN I MEET WITH GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON I LIKE TO REMIND THEM THAT SOMEDAY ONE OF THEM MAY BE A SENATOR, A GOVERNOR OR A CONGRESSMAN.

THERE ARE THREE GENTLEMEN HERE WITH US THAT I THINK I CAN SAY WITH SOME CERTAINTY WILL BE A SENATOR, A GOVERNOR AND A CONGRESSMAN: PUG RAVENEL, DICK RILEY AND JACK BASS.

(--OVER--) (IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE.....)

2

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE TO APPEAR HERE WITH PUG RAVENEL, THE FIRST CARPETBAGGER EVER BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PUG TELLS ME THAT GETTING THROWN OFF A BALLOT IS JUST LIKE GETTING THROWN OFF A HORSE.

YOU'VE GOT TO GET RIGHT BACK ON AGAIN TO SHOW THEM WHO'S BOSS.

I DON'T KNOW WHO YOU HAVE IN CHARGE OF CONTROLLING INFLATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA, BUT BOB STRAUSS COULD CERTAINLY TAKE LESSONS FROM HIM.

A WHILE AGO I WAS AT A \$500-A-PLATE AFFAIR, AND IN LESS THAN AN HOUR THE PRICE HAS DROPPED TO \$50.

(--NEW PAGE--) (WHEN I WAS GOVERNOR.....)

3

WHEN I WAS GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, TIME MAGAZINE RAN ME ON ITS COVER ONCE.

THEY WERE KIND ENOUGH TO CALL ME PART OF THE NEW SOUTH.

PUG'S OPPONENT WAS ON THE COVER OF TIME, TOO.
IN 1948.

HE WAS RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT NOT AS A DEMOCRAT OR A REPUBLICAN -- HE'S A REPUBLICAN THIS TIME -- BUT AS A CANDIDATE OF THE STATES' RIGHTS PARTY.

EVEN THE POLITICS OF THE OLD SOUTH, 30 YEARS AGO, WERE TOO NEW

FOR HIM.

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(--OVER--) (BUT PUG RAVENEL IS)

BUT PUG RAVENEL IS PART OF THE NEW POLITICAL TRADITION THAT IS MOVING THE SOUTH FORWARD INTO THE NEXT CENTURY, NOT BACKWARD INTO THE LAST.

I FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH HIM FOR THAT REASON, AND FOR ANOTHER REASON, TOO.

MY FATHER WAS A FARMER AND A COUNTRY STOREKEEPER.

PUG'S FATHER WAS A SHEETMETAL WORKER IN THE CHARLESTON SHIPYARDS.

I WAS ABLE TO GO TO ANNAPOLIS BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT FINANCED MY STUDIES.

(--NEW PAGE--) (BUT PUG HAD TO DO.....)

BUT PUG HAD TO DO IT THE HARD WAY -- WITH SCHOLARSHIPS AND FOUR PART-TIME JOBS AT ONCE.

AFTER WE WERE GRADUATED, WE BOTH SAW A GOOD DEAL OF THE WORLD -- BUT WE BOTH DECIDED THAT THE PLACE WE REALLY BELONGED WAS BACK HOME.

NOW PUG IS ONE OF THE YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE DEMOCRATS BRINGING A NEW KIND OF POLITICS TO THE SOUTH, AND I KNOW YOU'LL HELP HIM.

(--OVER--) (THE NEW POLITICS)

THE NEW POLITICS REALIZES THAT IT TAKES MORE THAN PERSONAL FAVORS TO CHANGE THE FACT THAT SOUTH CAROLINA RANKS SO LOW AMONG THE STATES IN RECEIPT OF FEDERAL DOLLARS.

THE NEW POLITICS REALIZES THAT WHEN PEOPLE ARE OUT OF WORK, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FEEL THE PINCH FROM THE LOSS OF TAX REVENUE, AND SOMETIMES REACT BY CUTTING OUT JOBS.

THEN THE PEOPLE WHO ARE LAID OFF ALSO STOP PAYING TAXES, AND THE SITUATION BECOMES EVEN WORSE.

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TO BREAK THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE, SINCE THE SUMMER OF 1977, MORE THAN \$22 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS HAS GONE TO HELP SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENTS MEET THEIR PAYROLL.

MORE THAN \$30,000,000 IN FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CAME TO SOUTH CAROLINA, CREATING JOBS IN CONSTRUCTION AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

SOME \$77 MILLION MORE CAME TO THE STATE TO FUND PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS.

\$2.6 MILLION OF THESE FUNDS CAME RIGHT HERE TO COLUMBIA.

(--OVER--) (THAT'S WHY, A YEAR AFTER.....)

THAT'S WHY, A YEAR AFTER I TOOK OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAD DROPPED FROM NEARLY EIGHT TO 6.2 PER CENT -- STILL TOO HIGH, BUT IT MEANT THAT 22,000 SOUTH CAROLINIANS HAD GONE BACK TO WORK.

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(--NEW PAGE--) (INSERT STANDARD SPEECH)

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
PUG RAVENEL \$500 DINNER
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

1

GOVERNOR HARVEY (RETIRING LT. GOV. BRANTLEY HARVEY), GENERAL
MCLEOD (ATTORNEY GENERAL DAN MCLEOD), MR. PATTERSON (STATE TREASURER
GRADY PATTERSON):

DON FOWLER HAS, AS ALWAYS, DONE A WONDERFUL JOB OF BRINGING
THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE TOGETHER.

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE TO APPEAR HERE WITH PUG RAVENEL, THE FIRST
CARPETBAGGER EVER BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

(--OVER--) (AND I THANK JEFF HUNT.....)

2

AND I THANK JEFF HUNT FOR THE HOSPITALITY HE'S SHOWN ALL OF US.
HE'S THE BIGGEST CATERPILLAR DEALER IN THE STATE, I UNDERSTAND.
I FEEL A CERTAIN KINSHIP WITH HIM BECAUSE OF THAT.
I HAVE A COUSIN WHO'S IN THE WORM BUSINESS, TOO.

I FEEL A KINSHIP WITH PUG RAVENEL, TOO.

HE IS PART OF THE NEW POLITICAL TRADITION THAT WANTS TO MOVE THE
SOUTH FORWARD INTO THE NEXT CENTURY, NOT BACK INTO THE LAST.

PUG'S FATHER WAS A SHEETMETAL WORKER IN THE CHARLESTON SHIPYARDS.

(--NEW PAGE--) (I WAS LUCKY, BECAUSE.....)

3

I WAS LUCKY, BECAUSE MY STUDIES AT ANNAPOLIS WERE FINANCED BY
THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT PUG HAD TO WORK HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

HE MADE HIS OWN BREAKS FOR HIMSELF.

HE WAS A NEWSBOY WHEN HE WON HIS FIRST SCHOLARSHIP.

AT COLLEGE, HE KEPT ON DELIVERING PAPERS.

HE ALSO SOLD CLOTHES, DID KITCHEN WORK, AND REFEREED BALLGAMES.

IN HIS SPARE TIME HE QUARTERBACKED THE FOOTBALL TEAM.

(--OVER--) (LATER HE LEARNED ABOUT.....)

LATER HE LEARNED ABOUT MONEY MANAGEMENT AS A BROKER AND INVESTMENT BANKER.

HE LEARNED THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EFFECTIVE AND INEFFECTIVE WAYS OF BALANCING THE BUDGET.

HE LEARNED ABOUT TAX PROBLEMS.

WE BOTH SAW A GOOD DEAL OF THE WORLD AFTER GRADUATION, BUT WE BOTH DECIDED THAT THE PLACE WE REALLY BELONGED WAS BACK HOME.

NOW PUG IS ONE OF THE YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE DEMOCRATS BRINGING A NEW KIND OF POLITICS TO THE SOUTH, AND I KNOW YOU'LL HELP HIM.

(--NEW PAGE--) (THE NEW POLITICS.....)

THE NEW POLITICS REALIZES THAT IT TAKES MORE THAN DOING PERSONAL FAVORS TO CHANGE THE FACT THAT SOUTH CAROLINA IS 38TH AMONG THE STATES IN RECEIPT OF FEDERAL DOLLARS.

OR THE FACT THAT IN 1970 IT COST AN AVERAGE OF \$59 PER DAY FOR HOSPITAL CARE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THIS YEAR THE AVERAGE WILL BE AROUND \$150.

THAT'S AN INCREASE OF ABOUT A HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERCENT, AND THAT UNACCEPTABLE.

(--NEW PAGE--) (INSERT STANDARD SPEECH)

THERE IS SOMETHING EACH ONE OF YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE.
EACH ONE OF YOU CAN GO OUT IN YOUR OWN CIRCLE OF FRIENDS,
IN YOUR CLUBS AND YOUR CHURCHES AND YOUR PLACES OF BUSINESS, AND DO
YOUR BEST TO CONVINCE EVERYONE YOU KNOW TO VOTE FOR PUG RAVENEL.

YOU WILL BE HELPING YOURSELVES.
YOU WILL BE HELPING YOUR STATE.
YOU WILL BE HELPING YOUR COUNTRY.

AND YOU WILL BE HELPING ME.

THANK YOU.

!--END OF TEXT--

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